

PEACE Victory Won by Our Delegates at The Hague. NEW HOPE Choate Says for Mrs. Maybrick. FOREIGN NEWS. TURMOIL In Four Republics. DEATH FALL of an Alpine Tourist.

AMERICANS WIN A POINT OF PEACE.

Our Delegates Hold Out for a Revision of Arbitral Awards.

CZAR'S PLANS RECAST.

Section Relating to Missiles from Balloons to Be Remodelled.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The Arbitration Commission held a plenary meeting to-day discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting, with certain amendments, Article LVII, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of Article LIV, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on the motion of M. de Martens, of the Russian delegation, to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holla and Low, of the American delegation, made long speeches in defence of revision.

Mr. Holla, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Desnoyelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington.

This announcement created a sensation. Professor Asser, of the Dutch delegation, presented a fresh draft proposal which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holla finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Thus the Americans practically won their point.

The first committee of the International Peace Conference met this morning to discuss M. Van Karnebeck's report on the first four points of M. Muraviev's circular. Such differences of opinion developed that it was ultimately decided that the report must be recast.

It appears now that the First Committee rejected the recommendation of the sub-committee that a clause should be appended to the Declaration of St. Petersburg, of 1888, prohibiting the firing of explosives from balloons and the use of asphyxiating bombs and explosive bullets. Many delegates seemingly had left the room, not knowing the question at issue.

TUMBLES OVER AN ALPINE PRECIPICE.

Eugene Staub, of Baltimore, Killed in the Engadine.

BERNE, July 17.—Eugene Staub, registered here as being of Baltimore, Md., has met with a sudden and terrible death.

In descending from the Royal Hut, near Pontresina, in the Engadine Valley, he fell over a precipice and was instantly killed.

TORNADO DESTROYS A CITY IN RUSSIA.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered from the Ruins—At Least 200 Were Killed and Many Injured.

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St. Petersburg, July 17.—A terrific tornado in the province of Pensa caused great loss of life.

The city of Nikolajewskoj is almost entirely destroyed.

Sixteen bodies have already been taken out of the ruins and fifty people were seriously injured.

It is believed that the loss of life in the province will reach nearly two hundred.

YELLOW FEVER HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

Santiago Has Only One Per Diem Death to Report in This Sickly Season.

Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. One death was officially reported to-day. The victim was a soldier in the hospital at Bonito Camp.

Only one new case is reported for the day. This is a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever hospital, who was supposed to be an immune.

ENGLISH SQUADRON IS ASSEMBLED AT ST. JOHN'S.

When the French Fleet Arrives the Encroachments on the Treaty Coast Will Be Discussed.

St. John's, N. F., July 17.—The British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford assembled here to-day. The French fleet has not yet arrived.

Admiral Bedford's conference with the Colonial Ministry will take place to-morrow. It is assumed that he will outline a plan for dealing with the French encroachments on the treaty coast.

FALL FROM WATERSPOUT KILLS MARQUIS'S NEPHEW.

The Hon. Charles Gordon Tries to Get Into a House by Climbing to the Roof.

London, July 17.—The Hon. Charles Gordon, nephew of the Marquis of Huntley and an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, called at the home of his cousin at 2 o'clock this morning, and, failing to arouse him, tried to climb to the roof by clinging to the waterspout.

He lost his hold, fell to the ground and was killed.

Three on Bark Die of Yellow Fever.

London, July 17.—Advices have been received here that the Norwegian bark Ringhorn, Captain Nordland, from Rio Janeiro June 5 for Sapelo, arrived off Pernambuco on July 1 with yellow fever on board. The captain, second mate and cabin boy had died of the fever on June 15.

HALIFAX HARBOR A SEA OF FLAME.

Standard Oil Tank Ship Maverick Explodes and Sinks.

10,000 BARRELS GONE.

The Trust's Inflammable Stock Leaked Into the Engine Room.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Maverick, which arrived Saturday from New York with a cargo of 10,000 barrels of oil in bulk, lies sunk in this harbor.

She was taken to her pier this morning, and pumping of the oil from the ship's hold to the oil tank on the shore was commenced, a six-inch pipe connecting the tanks. During the pumping the pipe burst and the oil flowed down into the engine room and became ignited. The steamer's crew made efforts to subdue the flames which followed, but were obliged to leave the ship to save their lives.

In a short time sheets of flame were rising from the steamer in several places.

The city fire brigade was called out, fearing a general conflagration, but this danger was averted by an explosion which blew a hole in the ship's side. She careened and gradually filled with water and sank. She now lies submerged, only her masts being visible.

A large area of water is covered with the blazing oil and thousands of people have been attracted to the scene.

PLAN TO RAISE THE LOST MOHEGAN.

Submarine Boat Argonaut II. to Dive for the Vessel.

LONDON, July 17.—The steamship Mohegan, which is lying under way, beside the Manacles, is to be raised if possible, and then the real nature of the damage may be ascertained.

The task is to enlist the services of Simon Lake's submarine boat, the Argonaut II., which has been remodelled and enlarged.

"It is worth trying," remarked a well-known marine engineer. "The Mohegan is a valuable boat, and the very utmost should be done to save her. From what I have heard of Mr. Lake's new Argonaut, I should say that it deserves a good trial. I believe the vessel is at present at Baltimore, and there would be the best of bringing her over. That would be considerable, as the Argonaut does not possess much speed."

DEATHS AT MANILA AND AT HAVANA.

War Department Receives Reports from General Otis and from General Brooke.

Washington, July 17.—The War Department received the following from General Otis:

Manila, July 16. Following deaths have occurred since last report:

Drowned—July 8—James J. Higgins, corporal, 8th Infantry, 1st Battalion, Company B.

George W. Warrington, 1st First Colorado, Ernest Weidert, 1st Third Regiment, July 13—Ludwig P. Twelfth Regiment, July 14—Harry J. Reiss, M. First Colorado.

Drowned, accidental—June 24—Michael Sullivan, M. Ninth Infantry, July 4—George J. Wilson, E. 10th Infantry.

Death from typhoid fever—July 7—August Nolte, A. Fourth Infantry.

Nephrite—John Quinlan, sergeant, band, Eighth Infantry.

Hemiplegia—July 13—William Hodges, C. Fourth Infantry.

Pompholyx in action—June 28—Frank A. Duval, F. First Colorado; death occurred on Reilly, Nagasaki.

The following message has come from General Brooke:

Havana, July 16. Death report—15th. Puerto Principe: M. J. Tread, 1st Cavalry, died of yellow fever, yellow fever. Santiago: Frank L. Johnson, M. Fifth Infantry, died 12th, supposed yellow fever.

INQUIRY INTO WRECK OF STEAMER PORTIA.

Captain Farrell Testifies Regarding Precautions He Took to Prevent Accident in the Fog.

Halifax, N. S., July 17.—Captain W. H. Smith, Canadian Wreck Commissioner, to-day began an investigation into the wreck of the steamer Portia on Big Fish Shoal, west of Halifax harbor.

Captain W. J. Farrell, commander of the lost steamer, made a lengthy statement, dwelling at length upon the condition of the steamer's patent log.

He said that when he was unable to get bearings on account of fog he ascertained his position on Monday morning, July 10, by dead reckoning, from the force and distance run from Pollock Rip whistling buoy.

He could not see the land at all and the fog shut down very thick at times.

At 6:45 p. m., just after he signalled for half speed, and as a man was passing the lead line along the bow, the Portia struck very hard.

BETTER TRADE WITH GERMANY IN SIGHT.

The Ad Interim Ambassador in Washington May Reopen Reciprocity Negotiations.

Washington, July 17.—The German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, to-day presented to the President, Herr Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who has just arrived from Germany, and who is to act as ad interim Ambassador during the temporary absence of the Ambassador in Germany.

Herr von Schwarzenstein is an under secretary of the German Foreign Office. It was he who negotiated the reciprocity treaty with the United States under the McKinley tariff law, and it is said that he will reopen reciprocity negotiations under the Dingley law, which has been suspended owing to the exclusion of American meats from the German markets.

There's good news in the "Want" advertisements this morning.

REBELS MENACE FOUR SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.



RULERS OF THREE REPUBLICS IN WHICH REVOLUTIONS ARE IN PROGRESS.

THERE is an unusually severe epidemic of revolutions in Central and South America. These countries are Peru, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras. The Presidents of the Republics involved are raising troops and making efforts to quell the revolts, but the rebels fight very much on the guerrilla plan, and it is not easy to pin them down to a fight. The greatest fear of the Presidents is that the revolutionists may receive aid from rich compatriots in this country and in Europe.

Active Revolutions in Peru, Venezuela, Honduras and Guatemala Cause Uncle Sam to Keep a Close Watch for Filibustering Expeditions—Commerce Much Impeded—Arms and Money Requested of United States.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 17.—The new revolution against President Andrade assumes alarming proportions.

It is believed that the principal European powers will send war ships to this country to protect the threatened interests of their citizens.

Peruvian Rebels Seize a Port. Lima, Peru, July 17.—General Enrique Viscara, being in control of the city of Iquitos, state of Loreto, the Peruvian Government has asked the United States authorities to stop shipments of all sorts to that city.

Guatemalan Expect American Aid. San Jose, Guatemala, July 17.—The revolutionists are especially active at the present time and assert confidently that they will obtain possession of the government. They expect arms and money from the United States.

Stubborn War in Honduras. Trujillo, Honduras, July 17.—A desultory state of warfare prevails here. The rebels hold out obstinately, and it looks as if the revolution would be long and stubborn.

The latter was Mayor of Iquitos, a town of 11,000 inhabitants. The state of Loreto, in which it is situated, has 100,000 inhabitants, and is the largest in the country. Viscara says the country is too large to be governed by one person in far off Lima.

Commerce Much Impeded. The Boath Line steamer Bolivar, from Liverpool to Iquitos, is now tied up at Para, Brazil, waiting for the trouble to subside. She has a full cargo, chiefly of perishable provisions.

Part of it is from the United States, having been shipped to Peru via England. The cable at Iquitos is closed. Goods intended for the town are piling up in New York and in European ports. Iquitos depends upon this country and Europe for provisions and the plan of the Peruvian Government is to starve it out by causing its consuls to refuse to clear vessels for Iquitos.

The campaign against President Andrade, of Venezuela, is being fomented at Caracas. Wealthy Venezuelans are interested in it. The revolt is in the hands of General Cipriano Castro, in Los Andes; General Pardo, in Coro, and General Carrizosa, in Zulia. It is intended to concentrate the forces, perhaps under the leadership of General Jose Maria Hernandez, who was recently released from prison, where he was confined for his attack on President Andrade.

The last news of the Venezuelan war was that General Castro, with fifteen hundred rebels, defeated the government forces under General Francisco Sarría. The latter was wounded and made prisoner and the rebels marched to Maracaibo without meeting further resistance. The rebellion was caused by the failure of the government to reduce taxation.

General Sarría, the captured government soldier, lived in New York about two years ago. He was a leading figure in the revolution against Crespo. He helped to fit out the Casimiro Ribabustardo expedition, which left New York under Monagas.

REBELLION RAGES TO THE SOUTH OF US.

Washington, July 17.—Advices from many Central and South American countries indicate that the annual revolutions held by the natives instead of elections are in progress.

The representatives of four governments—Peru, Honduras, Venezuela and Guatemala—are engaged in looking out for filibustering expeditions which they are advised are to sail from this country to foment insurrection. According to the information they give, Jacksonville, Fla., which was the headquarters of Cuban filibusters, is to be the departure point of many shipments of arms and men.

The District Attorney at Jacksonville has been warned to look out for mysterious tugs loaded with munitions of war, which the detectives employed by the four countries mentioned assert are getting ready to start.

Frederico Bergman, Peruvian Consul-General at New York, has been warned from here that General Enrique Viscara, who heads the revolution, has the city of Iquitos in his hands and is collecting duties on all goods that come into the port. With this money he means to buy arms and ammunition to resist the troops that President Pirola is sending from Lima, 800 miles away. The roads between the two cities are rough and irregular. It will take six weeks for the troops to reach Viscara.

The latter was Mayor of Iquitos, a town of 11,000 inhabitants. The state of Loreto, in which it is situated, has 100,000 inhabitants, and is the largest in the country. Viscara says the country is too large to be governed by one person in far off Lima.

PITY FOR TWELVE PROVED POISONERS.



Hungarian Women Charged With Murdering Their Husbands.

(Copyright, 1899, by The New York Journal and Advertiser.)

VIENNA, July 17.—The most sensational murder trial that has occurred in Hungary during this century ended to-day in the District Criminal Court of Temesvar, and everybody is surprised at the mildness of the verdict.

Nine women and three men, all residents of the little town of Szekely, in Southern Hungary, were charged with having murdered their respective husbands, wives and sweethearts with arsenic. The main instigator of all the crimes is supposed to be George Korn, the village druggist.

Dr. Johann Mayer, the village physician, who was also on trial, accused of being the principal accomplice of the druggist, was acquitted.

Marie Mikodan, the widow who was convicted of having murdered two husbands, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor, while the other women were let off with sentences ranging from fifteen to ten years.

The light sentence, only fifteen years, received by the druggist, is most astounding of all. It was proven in the course of the trial that he supplied all the women poisoners with the arsenic, knowing very well what use it was to be put.

NO CONCESSION TO BRITISH ALASKA.

This Determination Finally Reached by State Department.

NO AUGUST MEETING.

Joint High Commission's Work Held in Obedience at Present.

Washington, July 17.—Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, chairman of the Joint High Commission, will reach Washington this week direct from Alaska, where he went to make personal investigation of Canada's Alaskan boundary claims. General John W. Foster, also a member of the Commission, is here, and to-day had a conference with the President and the Secretary of State.

All questions relating to the boundary dispute will be held in abeyance until the arrival of Senator Fairbanks. Ambassador Choate has reported that there is no change in the situation at London, and negotiations have for the present lapsed.

The State Department has decided that it is useless to have the Joint High Commission meet in August, as contemplated, because of the failure of the Governments to reach any agreement.

The United States has determined finally to decline to accede to Great Britain's demands for concessions in any territory now held by us and to insist upon the provisional line suggested by Secretary Hay, which has heretofore been fully set forth.

There is a general feeling in Administration circles that Great Britain, under pressure from Canada, has acted in bad faith and that Canada's insistence upon impossible terms is wholly responsible for the failure to agree upon a provisional line.

The decision to hold no further sessions of the Commission involves the question of sending American troops to Pyramid Harbor, on the Lynn Canal, but this will not be determined until Senator Fairbanks has given the State Department and the President the benefit of his personal observations.

POPE LIKELY TO BE A CENTENARIAN.

His Physician Thinks He Will Live to Be a Hundred Years Old.

(Copyright, 1899, by The New York Journal and Advertiser.)

ROME, July 17.—Dr. Lappont's brochure concerning the recent illness of the Pope concludes in the statement that His Holiness's physique, although seemingly feeble and delicate, is in reality exceptionally healthy and strong.

The Pope has all the fibre, he says, of a man destined to be a centenary.

Pope Leo has ordered the Irish hierarchy to hold a national synod at Armagh in jubilee year, 1900.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Vice-Consul Hanner, of Frankfurt, Sends Wise Counsel to the State Department.

Washington, July 17.—Simon W. Hanner, Vice-Consul-General at Frankfurt, writes as follows to the State Department under date of June 11:

"Almost daily letters reach this Consulate-General from United States manufacturers asking how to proceed to find a market in Germany, for addresses of German buyers, or for local agents."

"The American manufacturers who have been successful in acquiring a large export trade to Europe are those who have sent agents from home to exploit and work the foreign fields."

"We hold yearly industrial exhibitions in our own country, each of which costs in millions of dollars. If this money were expended in holding exhibitions in foreign countries the results would be more profitable to our business interests and would increase our export figures quickly and largely."

PROMISES A SENSATION AT THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Ex-Judge Quesnay de Beaupre, a Pro-nounced Anti-Semite, Is Anxious to Reveal "Startling" Evidence.

Paris, July 17.—M. Quesnay de Beaupre, ex-President of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, accuses the Post Office authorities of confiscating letters which passed between himself and a man who has proved to be Beaupre's satisfaction that he was a witness to the act of Dreyfus's sedition and secrets to the foreign power previous to 1894 and who wants to testify at the Rennes court-martial.

M. de Beaupre is a pronounced anti-Dreyfusard, and when it became evident that his colleagues in the Court of Cassation were in favor of revision he resigned the Presidency of the Criminal Chamber.

THE CURZONS TO MAKE A VICE-REGAL TOUR.

My Lord and His Lady Will Travel Thru Central India in the October Days.

Simla, July 17.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, will start on a tour of Central India on October 20.

Lady Curzon will accompany him.

American Held for Murder in Japan.

Yokohama, July 17.—The triple murder of an American named Ward and two Japanese women, the supposed cause being jealousy, brings an American sailor named Miller under the Japanese law as the suspected murderer. This is the first case under the new treaties which come into force to-day.

Cutting Down the Salvage.

St. John's, N. F., July 17.—The Newfoundland Supreme Court has reduced the salvage for rescuing the Canadian mail steamer, which was locked in the ice floor of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for about four months, to \$5,500.

CHOATE BOUND TO FREE MRS. MAYBRICK.

Will Not Give Up the Case Until She Is Released or Dead.

OR HE OUT OF OFFICE.

Our Ambassador Convinced the English Government Will Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The State Department to-day authorized the statement that Ambassador Choate has not abandoned the case of Mrs. Maybrick, but that on the contrary he proposes to continue his labors in her behalf until the woman is released or dies, or until his term of office expires.

Although defeated in his first efforts to induce the English Government to favorably review the case, our Ambassador is not at all disheartened. A careful investigation of the testimony upon which this unfortunate woman was convicted has convinced Mr. Choate that in the end the English Government will yield to the wishes of the American people and grant the request so strenuously put forward by this Government. Ambassador Choate, one of the greatest lawyers of this country, has analyzed the evidence with the keen eye of the criminal lawyer.

Eminent physicians have pointed out to him the weak spots in the professional testimony submitted by the prosecution in the trial before the English courts. As a result Ambassador Choate has prepared a review of the testimony so strong and convincing that the State Department believes Great Britain cannot much longer refuse to reopen the case.

THE CZAR OPENS FAR NORTH PORTS.

Also Active in the Building and Launching of Cruisers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Russian Government is displaying unusual activity these days in the opening of northern and extreme northeastern ports along the coast, and in the building and launching of cruisers.

On Thursday the new Catherine harbor, on the Mourman coast, will be opened with festivities by Admiral Makarov, who has already arrived there on board the ice-breaker Yermak. Admiral Makarov, with his prodigious ice-breaker, has done some effective work in the ice-bound ports of the Arctic, making large districts accessible to Russian commerce.

The Messenger of Constantinople announces that the cruiser Pallas will be launched in a few days. Immediately afterward the keel of a large armored cruiser will be laid.

This vessel will have a displacement of 13,000 tons and will be of the same type as the Czarevitch, now being built in France.

The armored cruiser Prince Potemkin de Turaida, now in course of construction in the yards of Nikolai, on the Black Sea, will be launched next month.

ENGLAND INCREASES HER TRANSVAAL FIGHTING FORCE.

War Secretary Admits That Relief Artillery Sent May Act as Reinforcements.

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for War, in reply to a question whether the three batteries of artillery ordered to Africa were going as reliefs or reinforcements, said that they would act as reliefs, but should circumstances require it the batteries already there might be retained, and the reliefs would then be reinforcements.

FRANCE IS LARGELY ADDING TO HER NAVY.

Battle Ships, Cruisers, Torpedo Boats and Torpedo Boat Destroyers in Course of Construction.

Paris, July 17.—The Naval Budget Committee reports that the battle ship Charlemagne, the cruiser Distré, four torpedo boat destroyers and twenty-five torpedo boats will be completed within the year 1900.

Two battle ships, one cruiser, two gunboats, fourteen torpedo boat destroyers, a submarine torpedo boat and a turbine torpedo boat will be added to the list in 1901.

CABINET CRISIS IMMINENT IN SPAIN.

El Liberal and Other Papers Predict the Downfall of the Silveira Ministry.

Madrid, July 17.—Members of the Cortes who have been absent from some of the recent sittings are arriving in Madrid in response to urgent telegrams from Premier Silveira, who has decided to risk a vote on the budget as it is and unamended.

El Liberal and other opposition papers predict the downfall of the Ministry if a vote is taken on the budget as it stands.

TWENTY-EIGHT BRITISH WAR SHIPS IN LINE.

Mobilization of the Fleet at Weymouth Made a Magnificent Spectacle.

London, July 17.—There was a grand spectacle at Weymouth this morning upon the occasion of the mobilizing of the fleet. Twenty-eight battle ships and a few left Portland Harbor for Bournemouth, also part in the manoeuvres.